THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. }

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 115.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months	$15
" " " 3 "	9
" " " 1 "	3
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months	10
" " 3 "	5
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months	5

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

[From the Tarboro' Southerner.]

The Legislature of 1779.

We have in our possession an old North Carolina Bill issued in the year 1779. The object of our article is not particularly to call attention to the bill itself, but to show the spirit of the Legislature which issued it. It was issued at a time when the tories and traitors of the revolution *extremely* desired peace upon "the any terms principle."

We here copy the bill verbatim—

"N. CAROLINA CURRENCY.
TWENTY DOLLARS.
No. 4189.
STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

THIS BILL entitles the Bearer to receive TWENTY Spanished mileld Dollars, or the Value thereof, in Gold or Silver, agreeble to an Act of Assembly passed at Smithfield, the 15th Day of May, 1779.

Peace on Honourable Terms. } J. HUNT.

DEATH TO COUNTERFEIT"

We have to refer to the past history of the country in order to ascertain why it was that "Peace on Honorable terms" was endorsed upon. It is well known by all those who have taken the trouble to inform themselves upon the history of our revolutionary times, that in the year of 1778, the English Ministry became satisfied that the colonies were not to be subjugated by force; and that they contrived various plans to do that by fraud and artifice, which they could not do by force. It was during this year, that they attempted reconciliation, construction, &c., by private and insidious means, appealing to private interests and to private parties, well knowing that it was useless to address themselves to the manhood of the nation. This effort called forth a clear declaration of opinion from General Washington, who disposed of the matter by defining what an honorable peace was, to wit: Independence. Yet the siren song of peace had been raised in the country by parties who were desirous of riding into power upon the sufferings of the people, who then, as well as in every other bloody and protracted war, earnestly yearned for peace.

The demagogues of 1778 tried the experiment and failed, as signally as the British did in the war of subjugation and reconstruction of the colonies. But the question of peace had been prematurely raised by those who took counsel of their fears, and the Legislature were determined that there should be no mistaking their position. General Washington had defined what was "peace, on honorable terms," and the Legislature had stamped upon the currency of the State the words, which meant nothing more and nothing less than peace upon the terms of the entire and complete recognition of their independence.

It is our duty as a public journalist to admonish the people, that in this day of our second struggle for independence, we have tories and traitors, who would make terms with the enemy, upon other terms than those defined by the great and good Washington—that we have demagogues amongst us who would sacrifice their country's independence, if by doing so, they can promote their own selfish ends. Let the people beware of and watch those who always have a word of abuse and condemnation for their own Government, and never a word of praise and commendation, *especially* in revolutionary times—times when our independence, our lives and our fortunes are swinging in the balance.

MARRIED,

In Franklinton, N. C., by Rev. Williamson Harris, June 2nd, 1864, Dr. JOHN T. MOSS and Miss HATTIE E. TUCKER, daughter of Mrs. Martha Tucker, all of Franklinton, N. C.

Obituary.

Died, at her home near Kinston, N. C., on the 20th ult., after a protracted and painful illness, SUSAN MADISON, wife of John C. Washington, Esq., in the 36th year of her age.

In the death of this estimable lady, we have another instance of those inscrutable decrees of Divine Providence which exhibit the uncertain tenure of our most valued earthly blessings, and defeat our most cherished anticipations and hopes.

Mrs. Washington was the daughter of Col. W. L. Peyton, of Virginia, and a native of that State. And though warmly attached to her new home, and surrounded by every comfort which conjugal affection could suggest and ample means could supply, she still cherished much of that laudable State pride and devotion to the place of her birth, so characteristic of an ardent and ingenuous nature. Possessed of uncommon mental endowments, which had been developed by diligent culture, she was the pride and ornament of the large and appreciative circle in which she moved. While her genial disposition and winning cordiality invited the confidedence of her friends and secured the esteem of all who enjoyed her acquaintance, she was the centre of a charmed circle; and her intercourse was always full of the overflowings of a warm and generous heart. Her residence was the home of genuine hospitality; she seemed to live in the happiness of others; and many a brave defender of his country who shared her flowing bounty, will lament the sad fate which has stilled the heart and paralized the hand of their kind and genial hostess. Doubtless, like all other fallen children of Adam, she had her imperfections, but whatever they might have been, they were so completely concealed by the mantle of divine charity which shone forth in her daily life and intercourse, that they seldom saw the light. For, to all her other charms, she added that of true christian piety. A communicant member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, her devotion to its doctrines, and her untiring zeal in the cause of her beloved Zion, was truly beautiful to contemplate. Within the whole circle of the writer's acquaintance there was no one in whom the christian graces shone with more radiance; whose life was a more perfect exemplification of the elevating and refining effects of the principles of religion; whose love towards her Divine Master was more beautifully exhibited in an enlarged christian charity, than the lamented subject of this memorial. And, as the principles of her religion were the rule and government of her life, its Divine consolations were not denied her in the painful trial which terminated in her death. Her desire was to live for the sake of others; but her resignation to the will of Him whom she had tried to serve, was truly sublime.

It was the writer's melancholy pleasure, as her spiritual counsellor, to witness the power of christian faith and hope which she displayed in the terrible ordeal through which she passed. Her only cause of regret, as she expressed it to him, was the little she had done in the cause of her Saviour. Happy is the memory she has left; precious the legacy she has bequeathed to her sorrowing friends. With the spirit of the faithful disciple of old, who thought no gift too costly, but poured the precious contents of the box of alabaster on the head of her Incarnate Lord, this devoted christian only regretted that she had not done more—had not given all—and laid it at the feet of her Saviour. Her heart's desire was doubtless accepted; and her bright example will long be embalmed in the memory of the loved ones she has left behind.

"I heard a voice from Heaven, saying unto me, write, From henceforth blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; even so saith the spirit; for they rest from their labours.—Rev. xiv, 13. H.

Killed, in the battle of Spotsylvania C. H., May 12th, 1864, Capt. J. L. HARRIS, Co. I, 30th N. C. T., of Nash county, aged 29 years.

Capt. Harris enlisted in September 1861, and was 2nd Lt. of the Company he commanded at his death. He has now fallen a noble martyr in that holy cause to which he was so much devoted, preferring an honorable death, to a life of degradation and slavery. Those who knew him best, regret his loss most. Brave, dauntless and patriotic, he was always at his post, and fell while gallantly leading his men, in that long to be remembered charge. He fell, as he lived, in the faithful discharge of his duty.

"He sleeps his last sleep, he has fought his last battle,
No sound can awake him to glory again."

He has left a widowed mother to mourn his loss, who idolized him as son never was before. In behalf of the Company, I tender her their heart felt sympathies; and though her loss be greater, she cannot regret it more than they do.

"In a far distant State, where the war cloud was looming,
And foes were prepared to subdue our fair land,
This hero was seen, when the cannon was booming,
Leading on to conflict his brave Southern band.
'Mid the danger of arms and tumult of battle,
This brave hearted warrior for freedom was slain,
Around him the missiles of death rudely rattle,
But cannot arouse him to conflict again.

Rocky Mount, June 4, 1864. B. B. W.

Wilmington Journal please copy.

Died, in the general Hospital, No. 8, at Raleigh, N. C., May 1st, 1864, BENJAMIN F. LOWDER, private in Co. A, 4th Regiment N. C. cavalry, aged 18 years.

Again we have to mourn the death of an affectionate son, and a brave defender of the rights of the sunny South. Like thousands of other brave men, when our country called her sons to defend her from the invasions of the vandals of the North, he volunteered and went forth to do or die; but alas, it was his lot to fall by the hand of disease who cuts down indiscriminately the good and the bad. But while his fond parents and friends mourn his untimely death, we fondly hope he is singing *Tedeum* to God, the Giver of his being, in the celestial beatitude of our Saviour.

G. W. L.

Fayetteville Observer will please copy.

Capt. Laurence Anderson, of the 44th N. C. Regiment, was killed on the 2nd inst. He was a native of Pitt county, and the news of his death will cause many brows to be clouded with sorrow.

I cannot in this brief notice do justice to the memory of Capt. Anderson. A pure patriot, an upright man, a brave and christian soldier, he has given his life to the holy cause of liberty. He was commanding his regiment at the time of his death, and his loss to the brave men whom he commanded, is felt by all.

May he who has promised to be a father and a husband to the widow and orphan, look with tender mercy upon his grief stricken wife and little ones, and may they find consolation in this hour of their trial, in the blessed thought that it was God's will, and that he whose loss they mourn, is now in Heaven, where cruel war and death never will again disturb his calm and happy repose.

R. W. J.

New Advertisements.

$100 Reward.---Runaway from High Shoals Iron Works, slaves BILL GRIMES, JIM JONES, BRENT and GEORGE, hired of Messrs. Kennedy & Ellison of Beaufort county. The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement in jail.

HIGH SHOALS IRON CO.
june 9-115-d12t Iron, Lincoln County, N. C.

TAKEN UP,

AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Lenoir county, on the 7th of May last, a NEGRO BOY, aged about 11 years, who says his name is Dick, and that he belongs to Lieut. John Sweeny of Richmond, Va. Said boy is very quick spoken, rather slender built, and has slight scar over his left, and one under his right eye. He says he was brought off from Richmond some time in January last, by a Georgia Regiment.

Also, committed on the 14th of the same month, ANOTHER BOY, aged about 17 years, who says his name is Harry, and belongs to James I. Adison, of Columbia, S. C. Said boy is about 5 feet high, stout built, ginger-bread color, and has several spots or scars on his face, which he says was caused by sickness. He says he was taken from his owner's farm, 3 or 4 miles from Columbia, by the 26th S. C. Regiment.

The owners of said boys are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be dealt with as the law directs. WM. FIELDS, SHFF.

Kinston, N. C., June 3rd, 1864. 115-d6t

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

To the Voters of Craven County, N. C.

GENTLEMEN:—At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. Should I be honored with a majority of your suffrages, I can only promise to serve you to the best of my ability, carefully guarding the interest and honor of the good old North State and my constituents.

The course that I have pursued relative to this war and Southern independence, being so well known throughout the entire population of Craven county, I deem it entirely unnecessary to say any thing upon that subject. But being in the service of my country and not having an opportunity of visiting the voters of the county, I will merely say to them, that I expect to vote, as I have voted aforetime, for Z. B. Vance for Governor. I deem it unnecessary to say more.

Very respectfully, your obt. servt.,
CAPT. C. A. WHITE.

June 1st, 1864. 115-d6t

Bank of North Carolina.---The Stockholders who have Dividends now due on the Stock of this Bank, are hereby notified that the respective amounts *are laid aside in "Special deposit" in the old issue of the Confederate States Notes*, for them, and they are required to apply for the same at the Principal Bank, Branches and Agencies where payable.

By order of the Board.
C. DEWEY, Cash.

Raleigh May 25, 1864. 103-taw-1m

Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Bulletin please copy

QUARTER MASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A., }
RALEIGH, N. C., June 1st, 1864. }

Straw! is urgently required to make bedding for the wounded soldiers at the Hospitals of this Post.

I appeal to all who have any on hand to bring it in immediately.

They will not only perform a patriotic duty in alleviating the sufferings of our wounded veterans, but can secure ample compensation.

W. E. PEIRCE,
june 1-109-d12t Capt. & Post Q. M.

THIRTY BALES OF NICE COTTON FOR Sale—well packed and stored near Raleigh. Apply to R. G. LEWIS,
94-d6t Raleigh, N. C.

RUNAWAY SLAVE.

TAKEN up and committed to the jail of Guilford county, some time back, as a runaway slave, and who calls himself JOHN, and says he belongs to Mr. John Dancy, in Tarboro', Edgecomb county, N. C. He is black complected, five feet eight inches high, looks to be about 22 years old; will weigh about 145 lbs. He says he was hired out in the western part of N. C., when he ranaway. He says he thinks he ranaway last August. His clothes worn out and he nearly naked.

The owner of said boy is reqested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. A. BOON,
Sheriff of Guilford county.

May 16, 1864—w-17-tf

$100 Reward.

STOLEN from my stable, at Halifax, N. C., a deep blood-bay MARE, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, and about ten years old—works well in single or double harness, and travels with great rapidity. From the best information, she is believed to have been stolen by a man claiming to be a soldier, wearing a blue felt hat and his arm in a sling, and was seen near Joyner's depot on on the 30th of May, on his way up the country or to Fayetteville. WILLIE J. EPPER.

Halifax, N. C., June 3, 1864. ju 7-d6t

ATTRACTIVE SALE AT AUCTION OF SIX PER CENT. (LONG DATE) NON-TAXABLE BONDS.

On TUESDAY, June 21st, at 12 M, the Treasurer will sell at public auction in the city of Columbia, S. C., FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of six per cent. Bonds of the Confederate States, issued under the act of February 17, 1864.

These bonds offer the largest inducements to purchasers. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and are SECURED by a pledge of import and future export duties. Both principal and interest are FREE FROM TAXATION, and the COUPONS are made by the law equal to COIN, for the payment of duties on imports, which are allowed to be paid only in coin, sterling exchange, or the coupons of these bonds.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The sales will be made in lots to suit purchasers. Ten per cent. on the amount of purchase must be deposited with the Treasurer on the day of sale, to be forfeited if the terms are not complied with, and the balance be paid at the Treasury within ten days. The payments must be made in the Treasury notes of the new issue, or of the old issues of the denominations below one hundred dollars, rated at two-thirds of the amount promised on the face.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Subjoined is a copy of the sections of the act authorizing the new issue;

SEC. 6. That to pay the expenses of the Government not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorised to issue six per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation; and for the payment of the interest thereon the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on any cotton, tobacco and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged: Provided that the duties now laid upon imports, and hereby pledged, shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in coupons of said bonds.

SEC. 8. The bonds authorized by the 6th section of this act, may either be registered or coupon bonds, as the parties taking them may elect, and they my be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; they shall be for one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and shall, together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; the interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first of January and July in each year; and the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date.

ap. 23--75-dts.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association of Richmond, respectfully, but earnestly, submit to the benevolent and the patriotic throughout the Confederate States, an appeal in behalf of the Soldiers' Families in this city. Since the commencement of the war, Richmond has been a refuge for those who have been driven from their homes by our ruthless enemies. Thousands of helpless women and children, not from the devastated counties of Virginia alone, but from nearly every State of the Confederacy, have sought an asylum in our midst. Our citizens have been appealed to in numberless instances to relieve the sick and wounded soldiers, to furnish shoes and clothing for soldiers in the field and hospital, and to afford food and shelter for their suffering families, and nobly have they, in the great majority of instances, responded to every appeal.

The supplies of provisions in this city at this time are so reduced, and the difficulties of obtaining others by ordinary means so numerous and great, that the funds contributed for the relief of the poor can accomplish but little in purchasing the necessaries of life.

In a written report from the Clothing Bureau, it appears that there are more than three thousand females in this city who are seeking employment from the Government in vain, and that those who obtain work are not fully employed. The wages received for their work will not enable these poor women to procure a sufficiency of the plainest food for themselves and children. Without assistance, then, from the city and country generally, many instances of actual starvation must have occurred. Our City Council has made most liberal appropriations for the purchase of supplies, both for gratuitous distribution and for sale at cost; but the agents employed for the purpose have not been able to procure the quantity of provisions required.

Under these circumstances, we feel that it is our duty to appeal to our fellow-citizens throughout the Confederate States, to forward, without delay, contributions of money and supplies to the army Committee of this association. Since the commencemnt of the war this Committee has labored zealously and faithfully for the temporal and spiritual welfare of our soldiers and their families, and the success of our glorious cause. Let those soldiers not be discouraged now, upon the eve of our severest, and, as we trust, our last and most glorious campaign, for want of the generous sympathy and support of their friends at home.

Shipments made to Roger Martin, Superintendent, or Wm. P. Munford, Chairman of the Army Committee, will be promptly attended to. And in accordance with a special agreement made with the Superintendent of the Southern Express Company, all express charges will be paid by them at Richmond.

Contributions of money should also be sent to these gentlemen.

WM. WILLIS, JR., President.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Secretary.
may 6 86-d3t

$750 REWARD!

I WILL PAY $500 FOR THE APPREHENSION and delivery to me, at the Endor Iron Works, or for his confinement in any Jail in the State, so that I can get him, of a desperate negro, called CHARLES HUNTER, who committed an assault on our overseer, and stole from him one of Colt's Navy Pistols, with which he is now armed.

Said negro is a bright mulatto, with a freckled face, has a reddish appearance about the eyes, with a bushy head of red hair. His age is about 30. Stammers in his speech. When last seen he had on a faded suit of cotton clothing, and a light colored wool hat.

I will, also, pay $250 for the apprehension and delivery to me of FURNEY, belonging to John W. Gunter.

Said negro is dark skinned, not quite black, stout and well made, with a large smooth face; is probably about 20 years of age. When last seen he had on a very ragged suit of clothes, and no shoes.

W. S. DOWNER, Pres.
Endor Iron Works, Chatham county, N. C.,
june 7-113 d3t*

BANK OF WASHINGTON, }
GREENSBORO, May 24. 1864. }

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Bank, that the Confederate Tax of 5 per cent on the Stock, will be paid by the Bank.

M. STEVENSON, Cah'r.
ma. 26 103-d3taw2w.*

JOB WORK Neatly executed at THIS OFFICE.

Candidates' Cards.

For the Sheriffalty of Craven.---We are authorized to announce, that ALEXANDER C. LATHAM is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, in the county of Craven.
may 24-101-dtf.

We are authorized to announce the name of D. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.
may 27-109-d10t

FOR SHERIFF.

WE ARE AUTHORISED TO ANNOUNCE THOMAS J WHITAKER, a candidate for reelection to the office of Sheriff for the county of Jones. june 2 109-dtf

Granville County.---C. H. K. Taylor, for the Senate. Dr. P. W. YOUNG, MARK LANIER and Col. JAS. S. AMIS, for the House of Commons. The above ticket is recomended to the Voters of Granville county, to represent us in the next General Assembly.
june 3-110-d12t. MANY CITIZENS.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

WE ARE AUTHORISED TO ANNOUNCE Col. M. K. CRAWFORD, as a candidate for reelection to a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina, from Wayne County. ma. 31 107-dte.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE, (of Wilson,) as a candidate to represent Edgecombe and Wilson counties, in the House of Commons, of the next General Assembly.
may 2-82-d16t*

TO THE CITIZENS, SOLDIERS AND REFUGEES OF PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

WE are authorized to announce GEO. W. HINTON, a candidate to represent Pasquotank county in the next House of Commons.
ma 10-89-dtw&wte

WE are authorized and requested to announce JAMES ASHLEY THIGPEN, as a candidate for Sheriff of Pitt County at the ensuing election. ju 8-114-d2t*

To the Voters of Wayne County.---In response to the solicitations of numerous friends, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff. If elected I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.
june 7-113-te.

JONES COUNTY, N. C., June 3d, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: There is a number of broken down politicians of the old Union stamp, who have been kept out of the army by being Militia Officers, Doctors, &c., and being afraid Gov. Vance would give them up to the Confederate authorities, (which he ought to have done, or recommended to our rotten Legislature, and let the responsibility of keeping them out of the army rest with the Denmark concern) have early announced themselves as candidates for the next Legislature. Now, Messrs. Editors, the above is not the stamp of men we the citizens and soldiers of Jones county and soldiers of Carteret wish to vote for. We, therefore, respectfully ask you to announce in your valuable paper as suitable candidates to represent us in the next Legislature, Serg't R. S. BECTON for the Senate, and Lieut. FRANK FOY for the House of Commons. These gentlemen know the wants of the soldiers and people, and will represent us properly.

MANY SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS.
ju 8-114 d2t.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Wilson and Edgecombe Counties:

HAVING BEEN STRONGLY SOLICITED by many of the leading citizens of Wilson and Edgecombe, I take this method to announce myself as a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. I was born and raised among you, and I flatter myself that my past and present course of life and public sentiments are somewhat known to you; and should you honor me with your confidence, by electing me one of your representatives, my future conduct shall be in accordance with my past professions and actions. I feel a deep interest in our struggle for independence, and heartily endorse the measures that have been adopted for its accomplishment. Believing that our rulers are actuated by pure and patriotic motives, I am in favor of constantly manifesting to them our high appreciation of their labors, and cheering and sustaining them when bad men abuse and villify them, and seek to undermine our confidence in their integrity and patriotism. I am in favor of making ample provisions for the soldiers and soldier's families, believing it a high public duty to provide by suitable legislation for every necessary want, so as to relieve the minds of our brave defenders from all care and anxiety on account of their support and comfort.

LARRY D. FARMER.
Wilson, N. June 3, 1864. ju 8-114-d3w*

For the Senate.

To the Citizens and Soldiers of the Counties of Washington and Martin, composing the Eighth Senatorial District of North Carolina:

FELLOW CITIZENS: At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for re election, to represent you in the State Senate in the next Legislature. Should you again honor me with your suffrages, and elect me, I can only promise to make you a faithful and true representative; to serve you and the State to the best of my ability, and on all occasions to be in my place, carefully guarding the interest and honor of the State, and my constituents, as far as it is in my power.

Having heard of no charges being made against my past official conduct, as your representative; and my opinions and actions on this war being so well known to you all, that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more; and therefore content myself with leaving it to you, the voters, to decide as you may think best.

Yours respectfully,
JOS. G. CARRAWAY.
June 1, 1864—19-w2t

Johnston County.---We are authorized and requested to announce the following gentlemen as the Conservative candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—THOS. D. SNEAD, Esq. For the Commons—W. G. BANKS and W. A. SMITH.

This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 28th of May. These gentlemen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace June 3 110 dte.

TO THE VOTERS OF YADKIN IN AND OUT OF THE ARMY.

IN CAMP, WALTHALL JUNCTION, Va., }
May 25 1864. }

I deem it my duty to make some response to your kind letter, soliciting me to suffer my name used as a candidate for a seat in our next Legislature. Following my own inclinations and obeying the urgent call of the country for the services of all able bodied men, I must decline my name being used in this present canvass, as I think it in bad taste to be playing the demagogue at this hour of the country's distress. We need men in the field more than *Cross-road, Stump Speaking polititicans*. You ask me in the letters to state my position as regards the candidates for Governor (if I had no objections) I will state, for I have nothing to conceal. I am emphatically, and unconditionally for Zebulon B. Vance and against Holden—for the independence of the South and against all affilications with the North—for the prosecution of the war until the theiving plundering, brutal and Vandal foe is willing to leave our soil, and acknowledge our independence—I am for striking the enemy until he is willing to let us "*alone*," until he is willing for us to return to our wives and *little ones* in peace, without his threatening our destruction with fire and sword.

JOHN H. KINYOUN, Surg.
106 d1tw1t 66 N. C. Reg.

Candidates' Cards

WE are authorized and requested to announce R. F. MORTON, as a candidate for the House of Commons, from Alamance county, in the next Legislature.
june 7-113-d6t&w4t

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

WE are authorised to announce Col. M. K. CRAWFORD, as a candidate for re-election to a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina, from Wayne County. june 7-113-te.

NOTICE.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Camden County, N. C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for re-election, to represent the county of Camden in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. Should you again honor me with your suffrages and elect me, I can only promise to make you an independent and faithful representative, and serve you and the State with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions to be in my place carefully guarding the interest and honor of the State and my constituents so far as it is in my power. Having heard of no charges made against my past conduct as Representative, and besides my opinions and actions in this war are so well known to you all, that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters to decide as they may think best.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
ma 18 96-1aw4w* WM. A. DUKE.

OFFICE OF BOARD ON SLAVE-CLAIMS, }
Richmond, Va., April 13, 1864. }

PARTIES interested are hereby notified, that the Board of Officers appointed "to examine into and report on the justice and the amount of claims" for "loss of slaves, which have been impressed by Confederate authorities, or under State laws, for the use of the Confederate government, and, while engaged in laboring on the public defences, have escaped to the enemy, or died, or contracted diseases which have have, after their discharge resulted fatally," is organized at Richmond, and has commenced its regular sessions.

Evidence of owner ship, of the fact of impressment, of the age, soundness and value of the slave at the time of impressment; and of the loss of the slave, whether by escape or death, with the circumstances attending the same, must accompany the claims.

All the facts must be set forth in, and verified by affidavit of competent witnesses.

Claims thus authenticated, and avouched, may be addressed to Col. J. D. WADDEL,
President Slave-Claims Board.
Box 1,455, Richmond, Va.

☞ The Board is in session daily, (Sundays excepted,) on the fourth floor of Euker's building, on Main street, second door below 9th, on north side. ap 26-77-dtaw4w

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Bank will be held on the second Thursday in June next, (being the 9th) at their banking house in the city of Raleigh.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Raleigh, May 3-83tawtd.

THE DONORS TO THE SOLDIERS' ORPHAN FUND

ARE respectfully requested to meet in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in Raleigh, N. C., on Friday, 27th of May, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Those who cannot be present should send proxies. A full attendance is desired, for important business.

The committee of the Grand Lodge of Masons for St. John's College are respectfully invited to be present. CHARLES F. DEEMS.
m3a-83 d2tw27m Financial Secretary.

The Wilmington Journal, (weekly,) Fayetteville Observer, Presbyterian, Harbinger, Western Democrat and Charlotte (weekly) Bulletin copy till date and send bills to John G. Williams, Esq., Raleigh.

Hillsboro N. C. Military Academy.—The Second Session (1864) of this Institution, will commence July 1st. For Circulars and information apply to

Maj. WM. M. GORDON,
ma. 17 95-d3m

CAROLINA BELLE, SCOTCH SNUFF.—I am now prepared to fill all orders for this celebrated brand of Scotch Snuff. As I do not know to what extent it may be manufactured, I advise the patrons of this brand to send in their orders early for what they may want.

JOS. E. VENABLE,
No. 3, Iron Front,
ma 10 89-d1m Petersburg, Va.

SHOE FACTORY FOR SALE.

THE Machinery, findings and everything necessary to make a complete SHOE MANUFACTORY; also the stock on hand, consisting of Calf Skins, Sole Leather and Ladies Shoes.

R. W. SHELLY,
Surviving partner of J. Shelly & Son.
Thomasville, N. C., May 23, 1864—7t*

TIRE IRON FOR SALE.

A large lot partly worn.
Apply to E. WILKES & BRO., or
J. R. LONDON,
ju 4-111-d3t Greensboro', N. C.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF GOLD MINE.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
VS.
Property of R. F. Stockton, Sequestered.

PURSUANT to an order made by the Confederate Court for the District of South Carolina, I will sell and dispose of at public auction, on the fifth day of July next, at 11 o'clock a. m., before the Market House, in the town of Cheraw, S. C., all the right, title and interest of Robert F. Stockton in that very valuable property known as the

"BREWER GOLD MINE,"

with the engines and machinery attached, and about three hundred and twenty-eight acres of land on which said mine is situated. This valuable prowerty lies in Chesterfield District, about forty miles from Cheraw, the head of the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad.

Terms of sale—Cash.

S. J. TOWNSEND, Receiver.
Receiver Office Bennettsville, S. C., May 26th, 1864. ju 1-108-d4w

OFFICE MEDICAL EX. BOARD, }
GEN'L MILITARY HOSPITAL, No. 2. }
Wilson, N. C. May 28th, 1864. }

This Board meets only on Tuesdays and Thursdays at three o'clock in the afternoon. Officers and privates who are applicants to this Board to be retired, according to law, or who have other business in person with the Board, will please bear this notice in mind, and present themselves for examination only at these specified times.

In all cases applicants will present the necessary written authority to appear before the Board, or their cases can not be considered.

S. S. SATCHWELL,
Senior Surgeon Board Ex.
m. 31-107-d10t.

$25—STOP THE THIEF.

STOLEN from my Stables on the night of the 31st ultimo, one bay Mare, 9 years old, about 14 hands high, right hind foot white to fetlock joint, and a star in the forehead. She was in ordinary work order, and has a sore on the top of her neck, caused by the collar, at which place there is about four inches of the mane cut off. No other marks recollected. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me, or such information as mao lead to her recovery.

J. ROB'T. JEFFREYS.
Pacific P. O., N. C., ju 6-112-d3t&w2t

BOOK AND JOB WORK Neatly executed at THIS OFFICE.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

MRS. B. W. [illegible]
BOARD.

By the Month.	$220
Daily board [illegible]	$150
Transient, per day*	$ 12

jan 16-dly

NOTICE.

MY FINE HORSE MEDLEY WILL STAND the ensuing season at Lexington, Linwood and Salisbury. He has now proved to be a sure foal getter. His rich pedigree, his great beauty and stamina and gentleness in harness, (for he is driven altogether in a sulky,) has commanded the interest of all who have seen him.

Good pasturage at Lexington and Linwood for Mares sent from a distance, gratis.

$30 the Season, $40 Insurance.

W. R. HOLT.
Lexington, March 24, 1864.—d 60t

OFFICE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., }
RICHMOND, March 24th, 1864. }

The Stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlottesville and Stanton, Lynchburg and Abingdon, and East Tennessee Telegraphic Companies, are hereby notified that the five per cent tax levied by the law passed 17th February, 1864, on the value of all shares held in telegraph or other companies, will be paid by the undersigned at this office, and they will therefore omit the stock held in any of these companies, in their lists to assessors.

E McCARTHY, Auditor
mh 29 64-taw1J Southern Telegraph Co.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
RALEIGH, April 27, 1864. }

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE City of Raleigh, a manufactory for

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General North Carolina.
ap 29 80 d1m

All papers in the State requested to copy for one month.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS of Plantation Iron. We will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of old Files and Scrap Iron. HECK, BRODIE & CO.

Raleigh, april 14, '64 dtf.

WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN sheets or scraps, not less than 1½ inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 1½ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for the same, would do well to call on the subscriber. G. A. LACK.

ap 12—65-d24t

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A., }
Raleigh N. C., April 28, 1864. }

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

To supply the Hospitals at this Post with fuel for the ensuing winter. I will contract for 4,000 cords good merchantable wood, to be delivered within convenient distance, on the line of either Railroad.

I prefer, however, to purchase standing, convenient to this Post or the line or either Rail road, the Government to cut and haul.

W. E. PEIRCE.
ap 30-81-d24t Capt. and Post Q. M.

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM HIGH SHOALS IRON Works, negroes AMMON, JAKE WHITEHURST and BOB CLARKE, hired of Messrs. Kennedy and Ellison of Beaufort Co. Each of the negroes of dark complexion, of medium size, and appear to be from thirty to thirty-five years old. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for the arrest and confinement of either of them in jail so that we can get them.

Address. HIGH SHOALS IRON CO.
may 2-82-d26t Iron P. O. N. C.

BLOCKADE GOODS FOR SALE.

WE have now in Store, a consignment of several cases of BLOCKADE GOODS, which will be opened and ready for exhibition on WEDNESDAY next, the 8th June, consisting of

800 yards Blk and Fancy Cassimeres,
500 " Trico and Blk Cloths,
2000 " Blk and White English Prints,
100 " Blk French Merino,
312 Pr Ladies White Cotton Hose,
4 dozen Printed Colored Handkerchiefs,
6 " Ladies Gauze Vests.

The above desirable Goods we will offer at wholesale or retail.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
june 2-109 d6t Commission Merchants.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENT.

RALEIGH, N. C., MAY 28, 1864.

IN ADDITION TO SCHEDULE OF DATE April 12th. 1864, the following shall be observed as the price for pasturage, impressed for the use of the Government:

Pasturage, 1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	$10 00
Pasturage, common, near town, per head, per month,	7 00
Pasturage, 1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	9 00
Pasturage, common, in the country, per head, per month,	6 00

The attention of Impressing Officers is especially called to General Orders No. 37, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's office, of the 6th of April, 1864, with the hope that they will be strictly observed.

R. V. BLACKSTOCK.
H. K. BURGWYN.
Commisoners of Appraisement for N. C.
ju 4 111-d3t-w2t

Conservative, Wilmington Journal, Goldsboro' State Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot, Charlotte Democrat and Asheville News copy weekly two times and send bills to Maj. W. W. Peirce, Chief Quartermaster, Raleigh, with copy of paper containing advertisement.

NOTICE.—I wish to purchase a Por- TABLE STEAM ENGINE and BOILER of ten or twenty horse power, one upon wheels preferred. I have a Stationary Engine and Boiler at Weldon, N. C., of twenty horse power, which I would exchange for one like the first named.

Address me at Cheraw, S. C.
ju 4-111-d3t* J. W. GOOCH.

STATE NORTH CAROLINA, }
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT, }
Raleigh, May 25, 1864. }

FRESH BEEF WANTED.—I wish to pur- chase TEN LIVE BEEVES, to furnish the Hospitals for the relief of the sick and wounded North Carolina soldiers. Persons who can possibly spare any are requested to communicate with me without delay.

ma 27-104-tf THOS. D. HOGG.

Cane Mills! Cane Mills!!

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE orders for Cane Mills, Vertical or Horizontal, single or double geared.

Persons in want would do well to apply at once, as the demand is pressing.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron Brass Works.
Raleigh, June 6, 1864. 112-d6t*

The Confederate.

B. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1864.

Habeas Corpus.

We had come to the conclusion that the question of the suspension of the *habeas corpus* had become quite near exhausted; but the action of the late Legislature, the unwise and dangerous action of an arbitrary majority who seized on the last moments of the session to press through a distinct act of *nullification*, renders it proper for us to call the attention of well disposed citizens to some facts bearing upon the expediency of this much abused measure.

It cannot have escaped the attention of those who read, that a marked change occurs in the sentiments of men when brought directly into contact with existing facts, of which they had previously had but a distant vision.

This is apparent in the case of Mr. Rives. He was a Conservative politician of the ancient Whig school; the recipient often of its highest honors, the holder of its most important trusts. Mr. Rives had been opposed to secession, but had gone with his State with the devotion of a loyal mind. He was particularly of the school of politics opposed to the present Chief Magistrate, and it had often been a matter of complaint among the opponents of the administration, that the counsels of Mr. Rives were not sought. He was lately elected a member of Congress from Virginia, and came to serve in the present session. Of course among the matters that would prominently engage his attention, would be an investigation into the reasons and necessity for the suspension of the *habeas corpus*. The fullest opportunity was afforded him of making this investigation; and after doing se, he arrived at the conclusion that the act was well performed, under an imperative and pressing necessity. The reasons cannot be given to the world, for safety sake; but Mr. Rives announces his convictions with a firm and positive demeanor.

Gov. Graham, a perfect type of the same school of politics; who not only carries with him its principles and idealities, but somewhat of its prejudices; was, without doubt, while confined to the atmosphere of North Carolina, totaly dissatisfied with the act of Congress, and indeed with any act suspending this writ. But Gov. Graham comes in Richmond to the same sort of investigation. There, in Richmond, he is brought into association with national minds—in the presence of facts—and Gov. Graham is one of those men who much more readily ascends to a required elevation, than he can descend to a common level. He is therefore now in his sphere; and it has disappointed no one who understood his character, that a marked difference of tone distinguishes his late effort before the Senate, at the close of which he intimates very clearly, "that if a bill properly guarded, suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, should be brought forward, he did not know that he should withhold his vote." Cautious language, but not incomprehensible.

Mr. Graham enunciated a bolder proposition, in which we entirely concur with him—for our whole doctrine in this and similar questions is, that in time of impending peril the best safety of the citizen is to clothe the Government with sufficient power to protect itself—and this doctrine is, that military commanders should take the responsibility of arresting those persons who they deem to be dangerous, and hold them, so as to preclude their doing harm; and Mr. Graham says he would provide indemnity for such acts.—But how consistent it would have been, if Mr. Graham had gone further, and denounced the senseless and deleterious journalism which seized on such occasions to make political capital by, accusing such Generals of despotism and oppression.

A famous instance lately occurred here in North Carolina. On the occasion when Gen. Hoke was preparing to move against Plymouth, there were persons whose conduct justly excited suspicion, and he arrested them. He was immediately assailed by Mr. Holden, here in Raleigh, as a military oppressor; and this was done, not that Mr. Holden valued a groat the liberty of the arrested parties, but he wanted a few votes; and Gen. Hoke was held up to the people as an arbitrary and unjust man.—Well, just so soon as the state of things would allow, these cases were investigated, and proof in most instances failed; not because the evidence does not exist, but because it cannot be reached. A notable one of the arrested parties escaped—Michael Tilghman. In all probability he could not have been convicted; but the first we hear of him since his escape, is, that he is engaged in helping the yankees at Newbern to put torpedoes in the river, to blow up our boats. It is said he perished in the late explosion at Bachelor's creek; and if all those who are no better than he was, in North Carolina, had been there to witness his end, the State would be saved much shame and disgrace.

Here is an instance where, had the *habeas corpus* issued, a traitor would have been turned loose, who would have immediately communicated with the enemy; Plymouth would have been more guarded; its capture would in all probability have been prevented, and the enemy would have been left in position most materially to have aided the subsequent movements on Richmond.

We suppose a case: The Government is notified from the North, of the intention of spies to run the blockade, to enter our towns, inspect the fortifications and defences, to give information for a contemplated attack, and describes the comers. They do come, and are arrested by Government order. If the *habeas corpus* were not suspended, they could not be arrested at all, for no one can swear to the hand-writing of the person who gave the admonition, and there would be no earthly mode of laying the foundation for a warrant. If arrested, an examining judge would be obliged to discharge them for want of proof; for besides the inability to compute the proof, it would be destructive to the interest of the nation, in the enemy's lines, if their communication must be proved in open court. On the other hand, the writ being suspended, the Government is enabled to preserve the nation from the danger, by a temporary restraint on the suspected persons. With a nation open to spies, already having suffered from their practices, were the suspension to rest on this solitary ground, it would be both expedient and proper to place society under the safety of this extracrdinary power.

TO BE EXPECTED.—The Administration press do not publish all the correspondence between Gov. Vance and the President. They omit the able letter of the Executive of North Carolina on the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act. The arguments of Gov. Vance are so convincing that the President did not dare to attempt to controvert them, and the letter addressed to him remains unanswered.

This being the position of affairs, the subsidised press generally have omitted that portion of the correspondence which places their master in a bad light. This is just what might be expected. It is a good specimen of the unfair and unscrupulous policy they have adopted towards all who may happen to differ with them. Having departed from the paths of moral rectitude, they endeavor to place all on the same level with themselves. We merely state the facts in order to show to the public the base tricks the supporters of the administration adopt, in order to deceive, and carry out their ends.—*Augusta Chron. and Sentinel.*

The first paragraph of the above article contains an infamous falsehood. If published without the knowledge of the *facts* in the case, the writer is guilty of pretending to know that which he did not, and thereby imposed a false impression upon his readers. If the facts as they exist *were* known, but thus meanly misrepresented, the editor deserves the contempt of the fraternity. We will give this Georgia Holdenite the facts in this matter, to see if he has the magnanimity to correct his false statement:

The portions of the correspondence between Gov. Vance and President Davis that have been published in the *Chronicle and Sentinel*, and which *we* published in full also, is not the *whole* of the correspondence between these functionaries, but is all Gov. Vance submitted with his message to the Legislature. The friends of President Davis in our House of Commons, called for the reading of the remainder of the correspondence; and after being read, it was ordered to be printed, only some thirteen votes (we believe) being recorded against the order.

For some reason, (query, why?) it has not been printed, as ordered by the House. If it should ever see the light, the *Chronicle and Sentinel* will see that President Davis *did* "dare to attempt to controvert the arguments of Gov. Vance," and very successfully too, and the letter referred to by the *Chronicle and Sentinel* does *not* "remain unanswered." And we venture the assertion that this Georgia Buffaloe will not copy it, when it is published.

Justice to President Davis compels us to say this much. Such assaults may compel us to procure the entire correspondence, though, for prudential reasons, portions of the correspondence ought not perhaps to get to the common enemy. But the friends of President Davis cannot much longer bear this misrepresentation and injustice without exposing it.

Our neighbor of the *Conservative* has not answered our interrogatory as to *how* a conflict between the Confederate and State Governments is to be avoided, in the event of the enforcement of both the law of Congress suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and Mr. Boyden's law which pronounces it a "high misdemeanor" for an officer or any other person to refuse or evade an answer to the writ. When it does this, then we may turn our attention to the Alabama law. The matter right at home is what concerns us. But if the practical operations of the State law shall turn out to be what the *Conservative* says was "the sole object" of its passage, viz: "to secure every man that degree of personal liberty, to which he is entitled, under the laws of the General *and* State Governments, as they exist at this time," then we shall have no complaint to make, but cannot understand the necessity for the passage of a law reiterating what was already a law, unless it was to prevent the execution of some other law, against which it was aimed, and upon its face plainly seemed intended to nullify.

We have received from Hon. B. S. Gaither the report of the minority of the Judiciary Committee on the act suspending the *habeas corpus*, in which the minority, (Mr. Garland of Arkansas, and Mr. Gaither,) argue at great length against the suspension.

☞ GOV. VANCE will speak at
Dallas, Friday, June 10th,
Lincolnton, Saturday, June 11th,
Shelby, Monday, June 13th,
Rutherfordton, Tuesday, 14th,
Hendersonville, Thursday, June 16th,
Asheville, Friday, June 17th,
Marion, Monday, June 20th,
Morganton, Tuesday, June 21st,
Lenoir, Wednesday, June 22d.

The friends will please provide a conveyance at the points, where the Governor leaves the railroad, for two persons.

The Goldsboro' *State Journal* has received a copy of the yankee Newbern *Times*, giving an account of the Torpedo explosion, noticed in this paper a few days since. It has only partial returns of the casualties, which are 40 yankees killed and 12 wounded.

It also states that Isaiah Respess, who run off from Washington when the yankees left, has, with Col. S. T Carrow, opened a Hotel in Beaufort. This is the man that the *Standard* made such a howl over, because of his arrest in the early part of the war. He was guilty then, and ought to have been kept from doing us mischief, as he has done ever since.

It reports the *Progress* suspended, and the Ram *Albemarle* in "a critical condition."

Correction.

The sale of Government Six per Cent. non-taxable Bonds, is to take place at Columbia S. C., on Tuesday the 21st inst., instead of the 30th, as erroneously stated in this paper a day or two ago.

[For the Confederate.

LIST OF CASUALTIES

in the 45th Regiment, N. C. Infantry, in the battles near Germanna Ford and Spotsylvania C. H., Virginia.

Field Officer—Wounded, lieut col John H Winston leg.

Non-commissioned Staff—Captured, sergt maj A S Harrison.

Co A—Killed, privates Davis Burgess and Edward M Matthews. Wounded, sergts N Roberts, J Kallum, corpl J L Coleman, privates S Kallum, A S Flack, A Oakley, R A Joyce, James Brinn. Captured, privates J H Roach, N Gibson.

Co F—Wounded, capt Stark A Sutton, severely in thigh, privates John Bowers, Benj Cayton, Lee A A Cummings, P J Roberts, Jno Jarrell, Richard Gilley, — Ledford, H Vernon. Captured, Thornton Belton, John Stallings, Dorsey Cobler, Charles Lamb.

Co D—Killed, privates John Marshall, J E Jones, J D Lindsey, J M Troxler, Maclin Southard. Wounded, sergt T B Wilson, privates J M Bond, Henry Fillet, Elisha Flinn, C H Featherston, R A Gant, F M Knight, J D Lemmons, P D Lemmons, R K Long, W W Plummer, H T Pratt, J D Richardson, Jeff Scales, Jas Sherron, G W Stewart, Jno Troxler, C M Tucker, Fenner Wilson J K P Watson. Captured, capt J S Dalton, privates Peter Oliver, J C Robertson.

Co I—Wounded, E V Rudder, Wm Childress, Andrew Dunivan, Jos McCain, John Moore. Captured, capt L H Hines, ord sergt J W Corbett, sergts A A Malone, T S Buckner, corpls A Scoggins, J C Murphy, privates S Evans, G W Evans, Wm A Gregory, R H McCall, E F McCroray, J L Parrott, W Pernell, J Pullim, S Perkins, Wm Tally, Wm Younger, Wm Ruddler, Robt Walker, and privates Haney, Beacham and Davis, of the 43d N. C., temporarily attached to this co.

Co C—Privates N A Ozment, R E Morriset mortally wounded and since died. Wounded captain R C Donnell in chest, lieut J H Scales in foot, privates Alfred Ozment, J P Harris, Wm Harris, J R Wright, J T Wright, Jeff Bradshaw, Phillip Thomas, Jas Harden, H A Jones, Daniel Garrett, N Benson, and James Jackson, Captured Newton Jeffreys.

Co H—Killed R H Dodson. Wounded sergts J G Duke, J M Holderby, corpl L J Sutton, privates W J Corum, T J Howerton, J M Scott, W Summers, R F Smith, P F Tally. Captured J Cannady, J H Walker.

Co E—Killed sergt Isbas H Hooper, privates John Carrell, Isham Parr, Thos F Perkins, Alfred Young. Wounded privates R G Richardson, John Y Stack, Wesley H Miller, J L C Bevil, Geo W Williams and Wm H Grady. Captured sergt Jno A Roach, Robt J Young, corpl Lee W Carrell, privates Hugh K Adams, Haywood Chamberlain, Alfred T Carrell, Rufus Carrell, Jno Griffin, Presley Isley, Saml Lambeth, Geo W Cantrell, A J Bennett, Hix Moore, Wm T Meador, R W McCollum, Zilman Mooney, John T Nance, A F Rankin, A C Webb, J Y Wheeler, L M Wheeler, Wm White, Saml T Woolen, R M Wray, Nath'l W Williams, and James M Whittimore.

Co K—Killed privates J G Lasiter, W E Ricks. Wounded sergt J T Edwards, privates M Oakley, A Joyce, S E Perry, J Hester, W G Berryhill, J Proctor, J J Wilborn, Eli Fountain, R Simpson. Captured A J Smothers.

Co G—Killed, privates George Shreves, P J Carter, Sterling Wait. Wounded, corpl R Mobley, privates Wm Barrum, W H Carter, Saml Carver, J W Edwards, Wm Ellington, J Hudson, J Irvin, W Jarrett, Nelson Stewart, Pinckney Stone, Robt Stone, W C Truitt. Captured, lieuts Wm R Saunders, H F Walker and R T Walker, sergts E A Ellington, A Willis, Geo W Carter and James R Lindsey, corpls Geo J Irvin and Wm Wyatt, privates Saml Andrews, R Brimm, Albert Cummings, Geo Coleman, Jas Corum, Wm Corum, Lawson Corum, Stephen Cobb, Thos Dunkan, Charles Dunkan, Robt Dunkan, Wm Dunkan, I P Freeman, Wm F Fuqua, Saml Farrar, James Jackson, Hubbard King, Richard Lillard, W G Lee, Geo Leroy, Alex McBride, J W Moore, J H Mobley, Jas Mitchell, John Miller, Andrew Martin, A J Newnam, Josiah Newnam, E L Stewart, R C Simpson, Alfred Saunders, Louis Truitt, Thomas Truit, James Williams.

Co B—Killed, privates Henry Lovit. Wounded, ord sergt James E Oaks, privates John Riley, Elwood Morgan and James Jones. Captured, lieut Jas Wharton, sergt J H Rankin and C Hackett, corpls Milton W Wyrick and Geo W Phipps, privates A F Apple, Rufin Brown, Daul M Coble, Danl Clapp, A S Davis, W D Davis, Henry A Dillon, David L Greeson, Lorenzo Leonard, J Phipps, Wm M Parrish, Dillard Steele, Thos Scott, J Smith and C G Wyrick.

Total, killed, 21; wounded, 103; captured, 127. Aggregate, 251.

S. H. BOYD, Col. Comd'g.

GEN. LOVELL.—Major General Lovell left Columbia on Tuesday for Johnston's army.—Several weeks ago Gen. Johnston applied to the President for the appointment of General Lovell as a corps commander. The President did not grant the request, and Gen. Lovell accordingly goes as a volunteer, ready to perform such service as may be selected for him by the Commander-in-Chief.—*Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.*

YANKEE PRISONERS.—There are over 15,000 Yankee prisoners at Andersonville, Ga. The editor of the Albany *Patriot*, says that upwards of 3,000 have died since their removal to Andersonville, the mortality daily averaging thirty-five, with every prospect of a large increase. On the night of the 14th thirty-two died.

We learn that Gen. Winder has been sent from Goldsboro' to Andersonville.

From the Richmond Enquirer, June 7th.

The News.

FROM THE CHICKAHOMINY.

Yesterday was another quiet day on the Chickahominy, very little of any sort of fighting having occurred. It was reported that the enemy was moving away towards the White House, despairing the immediate capture of Richmond, and urged by the necessity of recruiting his shattered columns and reinspiriting his used-up veterans to the task which has proven so wofully impossible hitherto.—But a back-out is not Grant's style, at least it should not be supposed to be. Most likely, and from other reports from the field, we are led to believe he designs making an effort to cross the Chickahominy at some point on our right, in order to make the James tributary to his commissary and quartermaster departments. The state of affairs will be fully developed, doubtless, to day or to-morrow. An official dispatch from Gen Lee, says that all was quiet on yesterday and Sunday.

GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

A soldier in Gen. Lee's army writing to a friend in this city, under date of June 6th, says:

"I rode down the front of our left wing yesterday. All was quiet until evening, when a furious fight commenced on our right. The result I have not learned. The enemy has undoubtedly been leaving our left front for some days; perhaps this morning they are all gone. Our scouts last evening reported the enemy, *en masse*, leaving our entire front.—But where will they go? They cannot go back. They are taking everything they can lay their hands on. As our scouts pass, little children on the Pamunky, run out and ask for something to eat. Dr. Pollock, living on the Pamunky, lost everything he had, including thirty negroes.

"The fight of last Friday was very severe. The enemy's loss is reported to have been heavier than at the Wilderness. A farmer reports Grant to have said that he "would try Lee a few days longer, and if he could not succeed he (Lee) might take his d—d little Confederacy and go to h—l with it. Prisoners give very exaggerated statements in regard to Grant's reinforcements, which are of course all stuff. But be that as it may, a very important movement is on foot, which I opine will be decisive. Of this you will be informed in good time. Our men are perfectly confident that Grant cannot advance one step. On Friday we drove him over two miles, taking three lines of entrenchments. Saturday we fell back to our own line, which has been greatly strengthened. Prisoners estimate Grant's entire losses at 98,000. His strength is believed here to be 130,000. There was some little firing on our left this morning before daylight."

FROM THE VALLEY.

The report which reached the city, on yesterday, that Staunton had fallen into the hands of the enemy, took everybody by surprise. It was with a difficulty, unusual to reports generally, that the intelligence gained credit, so certain was every one that ample preparation had been made against such an event; but when it assumed apparently an authorized tone, it went down like a very bitter dose. The only direct information from that quarter is as follows: On Sunday, the enemy, under Hunter, resumed their march towards Staunton, after several days of reconnoisance about Port Republic. Brig. Gen. Jones, with a portion of his command, hastened to meet them, relying upon the remainder of his command to support him; encountered them eleven miles from Staunton and gave battle.

The enemy's force was largely superior to that under Jones, and though the latter made a most gallant fight, was finally overpowered, Jones, himself, falling mortally wounded.—The support expected, not arriving, the remnant of his band retreated, leaving the main road to Staunton at the enemy's disposal.—That they entered the place there, and committed their usual depredations, there is no doubt entertained at the War Office, although up to ten o'clock last night, it had not been officially announced. Our forces, which had covered Staunton before, were disposed at points more immediately affecting the situation on this side of the Blue Ridge. Additional forces have been sent to look after the raiders, and will soon speedily put them out.

The capture of Staunton subjects the Government to the loose of an extensive workshop, and lays open a large tract of the richest country in the State to devastation and destruction. A large number of mills, many tanneries, some iron works, and various other establishments and resources of benefit to the the people and the government are placed at their mercy. These losses, however, are of secondary importance at present; but the citizens of the invaded section are to be sincerely sympathized with.

REPORTED DEATH OF BURNSIDE.

A soldier in General Lee's army states that he has seen a copy of the Baltimore *"Sun"* of the 31st ultimo, and that it contains the official announcement of the death of Gen. A. D. Burnside, of the Yankee army.

DESTRUCTION OF A YANKEE SLOOP AND CAPTURE OF HER CREW.

A detachment of the signal corps made a descent upon a small Yankee sloop in the western branch of the Elizabeth river several days since, surprising and capturing her crew of five men, and completely destroying the vessel. The sloop was of seventeen and a half tons burthen, and was engaged in bedding oysters. The capture was made in about six miles of Portsmouth. The prisoners were carried to Petersburg and lodged in jail. The following is a list of their names: Wm. H. Spafford, William Barnes, Jacob Mitzger, Thos. Drinkwater, whites; and Jim Pitt, a free negro.

BUTLER'S NEGRO TROOPS.

Fruitful as the Yankee papers have been in laudation of the "fine appearance" and "fighting qualities" of the negro troops in Butler's department, the truth is patent that they are utterly impracticable in any other capacity than that of driving wagons, digging trenches, and, when occasion gives excuse, standing perforce in front of Yankee soldiers to shield them from Southern bullets. Prisoners taken from the South-side concur in saying that the negroes are not, and cannot be made soldiers, and that in the recent movements in that department, especially, they were more in the way than anything else. Butler made much of them—had a body guard, eight hundred strong, and black as midnight. They cavorted before and behind the beast, up and down Chesterfield, and when the blissful calm of the camp invited them to "unhorse," blacked his boots, cooked his grub, brushed up his quarters, and made themselves generally useful in the numerous little offices in the scrub work line, to which the "irrepressible" is accustomed. They were constantly provoking the ire or derision of the white troops, and were occasionally subjected to the ignominy of being kicked and cuffed. Their mode of life is a splendid commixture of the sublime with the shabby—hence one hour, the usual "nigger" the next—ditch diggers one day, *fortifications* the next; and so on through the list of Beecher.

YANKEE AUTHORITIES ON THE RAIDERS.

Parties just through the country from the vicinity of Murfreesboro' report much uneasiness by the authorities on that line and Chattanooga, in consequence of the great distance intervening between Sherman and his base, and the reported proximity of the ubiquitous Forrest on one side and Morgan on the other. A Federal officer in command at Huntsville expressed the opinion that if Sherman should meet with disaster near Atlanta, Tennessee would have to be evacuated at once, from Nashville southward. Few people, we presume, will be inclined to controvert this elaborate opinion.

From Staunton.

The *Enquirer* of Tuesday says:

Gen. Hunter, with the column of Seigel, lately defeated by Gen. Breckinridge, has been reinforced and marched up the Valley. On Saturday he attacked Gen. W. E. Jones below Staunton, killing the General.

Even the occupation of Staunton can have no material influence on the great result now being worked out between General Lee and General Grant. It is very distressing that the beautiful Valley of Virginia should be subject to the devastations of the enemy, but the injury which Hunter will inflict will be upon individuals and not upon our cause or its prospects. Grant defeated or driven back upon tide-water, Hunter will be easily disposed of.

The death of Gen. Jones is a matter of very serious regret. He was a most excellent cavalry officer.

In due time arrangements will be made to meet the demonstration of the enemy. Reinforcements are going forward, and Hunter may capture Staunton, only to find that Staunton has captured him. If the enemy will make these little campaigns, which contribute nothing towards the great object for which they are struggling, it will not do for the Confederate authorities to dissipate their forces around an immense circumference in order to watch every column sent out by the enemy. The great central point is Richmond; that secure, all others are safe; that lost, all others are gone too. Grant once driven from Richmond, Hunter will fly down the valley and be laughed at for his folly.

The following is from the Richmond *Sentinel:*

We have unpleasant news from the Valley. Our forces have sustained a reverse there, with the loss of a valuable general, William E. Jones.

Our forces, under Gen. Wm. E. Jones, met the enemy at New Hope, ten or twelve miles from Staunton, at 11 o'clock on Sunday. The enemy had nine or ten thousand infantry, a large train of artillery, and a heavy force of cavalry. Our forces were driven back through Staunton and towards Waynesboro. General Vaughn succeeded to the command on the death of Gen. Jones.

All of our trains were brought off safely. A concentration of our forces there will prevent a repetition of the enemy's success.—The above information is from an authentic source. There is but little doubt that the enemy hold Staunton; but we are of opinion their stay will be short.

The Battle-Field in Georgia.

A correspondent of the Appeal writing from the recent battle-field in western Georgia, gives the following account of the terrible slaughter of the Yankees:

ON THE BATTLE-FIELD,
Sunday, May 29—12 o'clock M.

I have just returned from a spectacle the most bloody mine eyes ever beheld.

Along a line of about one hundred yards, directly in front of our right extreme, and over a broken woodland, lie the dead bodies of seven hundred Yankees, heaped in confused piles of two, three and half a dozen.

They fell on Friday afternoon.

The fight which led to this splendid result began about 5 o'clock p. m. The men of Granbury's brigade of Texan's were at rest in line of battle, unprotected by stockade or rifle pits, and hardly expecting an advance, when their pickets descried a body of the enemy moving up the hill through the rough timber. They approached in an easy nonchalant manner, bearing a white flag. As soon as this was perceived, orders were given to reserve fire, and they actually came within thirty paces of our lines. It was a heavy column, supported by two lines of reserve, and the Texans—despite the peaceful symbol and truculent signs thrown out—were not slow to detect the snare.

They were in thirty paces before us, and one of their officers cried out "You're surrounded; surrender." There was a single, instantaneous reply. Along our whole line leaped the fire from twelve hundred trusty Texan rifles, while Keys opened an enfilading fire with a howitzer on their left. A sanguinary conflict ensued, reaching more or less across Cleburne's front, but falling principally upon Granbury. It lasted until 8 o'clock. At that hour the enemy fled precipitately.

They lost twenty five hundred wounded, and left us two hundred prisoners and seven hundred dead bodies to put in the ground.

The sight is horrible. For an hundred yards you can scarcely tread without stepping over the mangled forms. Most of them are shot through the head. One fellow was examined and found to have received forty seven balls. Another received seventeen. Another twelve. The marksmanship was wonderful. Cooly these Texans went to work, repulsing an entire corps in three hours. It was the corps of Major Gen. Howard.

The figures above are not exaggerated; if anything they are understated.

Our loss, three or four hundred.

This magnificent fight has electrified the whole army. Throughout yesterday the bloody field was visited by hundreds, who all declare it unexampled. The reason for the comparatively small loss on our side may be attributed solely to the perfect aim of the Texans. Gen. Cleburne, commanding, was on the field, and displayed his usual resolution, grace and skill.

For the Confederate.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, No. 8, RALEIGH.

I have the honor respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of a lot of clothing from the Ladies Aid Society at Chapel Hill, through Mrs. Richard Ashe. Also, the sum of fifty-three dollars from the ladies of Louisburg, through Mrs. Jones Fuller.

C. F. CAMPBELL,
Chief Matron.

MORGAN ON THE WING.—An officer just from Abingdon, Va., reports that General John H. Morgan, with a strong mounted force, has invaded the eastern portion of Kentucky. He had reached as far in the State as Sterling. We expect to hear good accounts from that enterprising partizan leader before many days.

[*Atlanta Confederacy.*

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Gen. Lee's Army.

RICHMOND, June 8th.

Grant sent Gen. Lee the flag of truce yesterday, for the purpose of returning the detail of ours improperly captured while burying our dead last night, and to apologize for taking them. Nothing of interest has transpired to-day.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, June 8.

The Senate has sustained the President's veto of the Joint Resolution, exempting the editors and employees of Magazines and periodicals from military service. Also rejected the bill increasing ordnance officers, returned by the President.

The Appropriation bill passed the Senate without an amendment. Also, the House Joint Resolutions of thanks to Gen. Taylor, his officers and men, were concurred in. The Tax bill was further considered.

The House was occupied in the discussion of the Senate Impressment bill until recess.

From the North.

RICHMOND, June 8.

United States papers of the fourth have been received. Gold is quoted at 192. A dispatch from Grant, dated the 2d, claims that he carried the enemy's works at Cold Harbor, the previous afternoon; that the enemy's repeated assaults were repulsed with a loss in every instance, and that several hundred prisoners were taken. Other dispatches equally fabulous, from Butler and other sources, are published, probably with a view of influencing the action of the Republican Convention which met in Baltimore yesterday.

We find the following in reference to trans-Mississippi matters in some of our exchanges. Why it was not sent to us we not konw. These omissions, constantly occurring, become unpleasant and irritating:

FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI—STEELE RESIGNED—THE MISSISSIPPI BLOCKADED—TRANSPORTS DESTROYED, &C.

GRENADA, May 31, 1864.

Capt. Taylor arrived here this morning.—He left Gen. Price's Headquarters on the 18th. He says Price was then moving towards Little Rock with a large wagon train.

Steele was at Little Rock with four thousand men. A portion of them were without arms.

Several transports, loaded with troops, ordnance and commissary stores, going to reinforce Steele, were attacked on White River and driven back. They returned to Memphis.

Gens Shelby and Fagan had surrounded Little Rock. Shelby destroyed the railroad for nine miles.

Marmaduke is at Kingston, sixty miles below Helena on the Mississippi river, with three thousand men and sixteen guns. He captured two transports with commissary stores enough to subsist his command for one month. He also disabled one gunboat. No boats have passed down the river within the last six days.

A portion of Gen. Dick Taylor's army is at Vacherie Rod, fifty miles above New Orleans. He holds the whole country west of the Mississippi river.

Banks' army, now under command of Gen. Canby, is at Morganza, twelve miles above Bayou Sara. It is reported at fifteen thousand strong, without a wagon, horse or piece of artillery. The balance of the army was destroyed or captured by Taylor.

It is believed the Mississippi river will be blockaded by a battery at Vacherie Rod.

Banks has gone North.

Affairs at Fredericksburg.

We learn some interesting particulars of the situation of affairs at Fredericksburg from citizens of that place who have just arrived in Richmond. During their occupation of the town the Yankees arrested sixty eight citizens of Fredericksburg and vicinity, and sent them to Washington, whence most of them were transferred to Fort Delaware, and are now held as hostages for a number of Yankee stragglers who were picked up in the place and sent to Richmond. Ten of the number, whose names we give, were released at Washington, and have returned, viz: Jas H Bradley, Thomas F Knox, Jas McGuire, Councelor Cole, Michael Ames, John G Hurkamp, John J Chew, Geo H Peyton, W H Thomas and Jno D Elder.

The houses in Fredericksburg were generally occupied as hospitals, and the number of wounded is represented to have been very great; indeed some of the citizens say there were more than they supposed could have been disabled had "all the armies in the world" been engaged. A Yankee "Christian Sanitary Commission" came from the North to assist in the care of the wounded, and among the number were Bishop McIlvane, and other leading ministers of various denominations. Notwithstanding their Christian professions, these men were the most unscrupulous, God-forsaken set that has cursed a Southern community since the war commenced; much worse, it is said, than the soldiers. The citizens called them the "anti-Christian," "Insanitary," and "Satanic" Commission. Their time was chiefly occupied in persuading the negroes to desert their masters, (in which they succeeded very well, about four-fifths of those in the place having gone,) in depredating upon private property, and other acts of vandalism. They strenuously urged the burning of all the buildings, but in this they were unsuccessful. The gunboats and the railroad were constantly employed in carrying off the wounded. The steamer Jacob Bell, the last to leave, took her departure on Saturday evening week, on which day the town was evacuated.

The yankees brought with them but few supplies, and subsisted chiefly by plundering the citizens, and all of whose private stores were taken, leaving them in a state of extreme destitution. Even the relief fund supplies, consisting of flour, corn meal, and other provisions, were taken, notwithstanding an urgent appeal that they might be spared for the destitute. A few of the inhabitants, seeing starvation staring them in the face, went over to the enemy's country for relief; but whether they succeded in getting assistance there or not is unknown.

The shelving and counters of unoccupied stores were taken to make coffins for the dead and fixtures for the wounded. Mr. John Howison's house was sacked, the furniture destroyed, and the barn burnt. The interior of Ficklin's mill was rendered a perfect wreck, and Howison's mill much damaged. Indeed, the work of wanton destruction was very general, and much of it was performed under the Satanic councils of the "Christian Sanitary Commission."